

WEATHER FORECAST.

Partly cloudy and somewhat warmer to-day; to-morrow cloudy.

Highest temperature yesterday, 78; lowest, 58.

Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 271—DAILY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1921.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS

WITHIN 200 MILES

FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

H. C. FRICK'S ESTATE PUT AT \$92,883,766 AS SECURITIES DROP

Residuary Figures Are Cut to \$30,000,000 by Latest Estimates of the Executors.

CHARITIES TO GET LESS

Princeton's Bequest Likely to Be \$6,000,000 Instead of \$15,000,000 as Expected at First.

LARGE CLAIMS ARE FILED

Pittsburgh Lawyers Say They Will Contest to End New York's Claim of Legal Residence.

In their fight against the contention that Henry Clay Frick died a resident of New York State and as such his whole estate is taxable here, Henry C. McDermott, president of the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh and the other executors of the steel and coke manufacturer's will submitted yesterday to the Surrogate's Court their own appraisal of the estate, giving its total value as \$92,883,766. This sum, they say, represents a "fair market value" of all property, personal and real, "wherever situated."

First estimates put the value of the estate at between \$140,000,000 and \$150,000,000. Appraisals made in Pennsylvania gave \$120,203,155 as the value of the property in that State. The present computation is the first authentic valuation yet to be placed on the entire estate, in all localities. The figure topped by \$1,600,000 the appraisal of the Register of Wills in Pittsburgh, and against which they protested at the time as excessive, but the executors' figures include a \$13,270,299 value of personal property in New York's New York mansion and \$318,000 in his estate at Price's Crossing, Mass., which the Pennsylvania appraisal did not contain.

Against their \$92,000,000 figure, the executors show, as claims aggregating \$15,000,000, which they consider justified and intend to pay. This declaration further reduces the residuary estate, leaving in it less than \$20,000,000, out of which are yet to be paid the many millions of inheritance and other State and Federal taxes. Pennsylvania has already received \$2,000,000 and claims \$7,000,000.

Charitable Bequests Reduced.

In view of the clause in Mr. Frick's will that his bequests to charities and institutions are to be paid out of the residuary estate, these institutions are likely to have their bequests reduced to the minimum. Princeton University, to which was bequeathed thirty of the 100 shares into which the residuary estate was divided, valued at \$12,000,000, declares some time ago that its share eventually would be only \$6,000,000, in view of the depreciation of securities, and now may not get that much.

The executors compiled their figures from their own knowledge of the value of the Frick possessions and from advice furnished by expert appraisers. The figures were submitted to Anthony J. Ludden, New York State Transfer Tax Auditor, as a basis on which he may proceed as soon as Surrogate Foley decides the question of Mr. Frick's legal residence. If he decides New York was the residence, the State Comptroller can demand the entire estate. Otherwise New York will derive income from the taxable Frick realty and personal effects in New York State.

These are appraised by the executors at \$24,447,889, but a large portion represents his gifts to the city, and therefore will not be taxed. Those New York holdings, the executors' figures show, represent \$2,230,000 in real estate, \$109,444 in cash, \$5,553,716 in securities of New York corporations and \$12,310,299 in personal property in his Fifth avenue home.

Charges Against Estate.

Mr. Frick's total stock holdings, according to the executors' report, were worth \$92,883,766 and holdings, \$6,000,793, cash on hand or on deposit, \$702,291. His residuary holdings were in nine States, and on them the executors place a total value of \$10,075,640, including the \$3,380,000 New York figure.

Nothing to Eat or Drink.

But nobody came to open the door for them. They got hungry and very thirsty, but they had nothing to eat and nothing to drink. Bella cried most of the time, and Harry comforted her all he could, although he felt very much like crying himself. But for ninety-six hours they had no food or drink but the faithful lemon lollypop that Harry had had in his pocket, and while they hungered and thirsted and saw the bory man in the corner and cried with fright, their parents and their friends and the police of half a dozen New Jersey cities searched for them in vain. The Pacific River was dragged, police dogs trailed them to a coal yard where they had played the day before, but no trace could be found of the two children, who were slowly dying of thirst.

Continued on Tenth Page.

President Keeps Tab on Hoylake Golf Matches

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., May 27.

PRESIDENT HARDING, as one of the nation's most distinguished golf enthusiasts, is greatly interested in the English amateur championship contest. He remarked to friends to-day that he was very curious to know how the American contestants had been defeated, especially since some of them had defeated him.

Incidentally the President told a story about Chauncey M. Depew, who is in his 88th year. He said he met Mr. Depew recently at Miami and asked him if he had taken up golf. "Not yet," replied Mr. Depew. "I am not old enough."

CLOSET LOCK TRAPS CHILDREN 93 HOURS

Paterson Youngsters Nearly Suffocated in Long Game of Hide and Seek.

LOLLYPOP SAVES LIVES

Search by Police, Neighbors and Dogs Just Missed Nearby Retreat.

If it hadn't been for an all day sucker—lemon flavor—which had been Harry Faber's most cherished possession for several days, it is quite likely that Harry and Bella Weiner, who is 6 years old and 2 years younger than Harry, would not be eating their milk and cereal this morning like other children. Instead, they probably would be lying dead in the gloomy depths of a clothes closet in a vacant apartment in Paterson, N. J., where they were imprisoned from 4 o'clock last Monday until 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon—two very frightened children, sustained somewhat by the omnipotent lollypop.

Harry Faber lives in 122 River street, Paterson, and Bella lives in 5 Tyler street. Across from Bella's home and around the corner from the house in which Harry lives is a two story house at 14 Tyler street. The lower floor is occupied by the family of Bella's cousin, Samuel Miller, while the upper one is vacant. But this vacant apartment has a great many closets and corners and places that are ideal to hide when children are playing hide and seek and want to sustain their reputations as mystifiers. So that is where the children of the neighborhood play their games, and that is where Harry and Bella and half a dozen other children went last Monday afternoon.

They played hide and seek all afternoon, and finally started the last round. Ethel Bellinofsky, who is only 4 years old, was "it," and Bella and Harry went away to hide together, being great friends, "because," Bella explained, "Harry has his pet lollypop. They found a magnificently deep closet in a bedroom, and went inside and huddled in a corner, leaving the door ajar.

"It" Promptly Slams the Door.

Neither of them knew that a cheap catch, the sort that sells for a dime was on the outside of the door, and neither did Ethel Bellinofsky know it. But when Ethel went racing through the rooms the door of the closet got in her way, and she promptly slammed it shut. The catch fastened.

Harry and Bella didn't care much for the sudden darkness into which they were plunged. There were a few faint streaks of light coming in because the door didn't fit square into the frame. But they became frightened, and Harry tried to open the door. He couldn't. Then Bella tried, and she couldn't, and they both tried, but they couldn't budge the catch. Then they shouted and banged on the door as hard as they could, but all the answer they received was the echo of their own shouts and the noise of their own banging. The other children had gone home and they were alone in the apartment, locked in a closet, with nothing to eat or drink.

It was some hours after that, when Bella had cried herself to sleep and the world had grown dark, that Harry thought of a legal resource to get a new trial for Thomas J. Mooney, bomb convict, serving a life sentence in San Quentin Penitentiary. In denying the application, Judge Luddenback said that if there had existed any condition by which a court could reopen the case and try the issue on its merits he would have done so, but under the law he was constrained from reopening the case.

GEN. PORTER'S DEATH IS MATTER OF HOURS

Nothing to Eat or Drink.

But nobody came to open the door for them. They got hungry and very thirsty, but they had nothing to eat and nothing to drink. Bella cried most of the time, and Harry comforted her all he could, although he felt very much like crying himself. But for ninety-six hours they had no food or drink but the faithful lemon lollypop that Harry had had in his pocket, and while they hungered and thirsted and saw the bory man in the corner and cried with fright, their parents and their friends and the police of half a dozen New Jersey cities searched for them in vain. The Pacific River was dragged, police dogs trailed them to a coal yard where they had played the day before, but no trace could be found of the two children, who were slowly dying of thirst.

Continued on Tenth Page.

ENT your Help Wanted Ad. in early for tomorrow's big issue of The Herald—Ad.

FLAMES LOOSE GAS; 30 FIREMEN FELLED IN EAST SIDE CELLAR

Blaze Destroys Meter Connections, Releasing but Not Firing Volumes of Vapor.

REGULAR DEATH TRAP

Kenlon Sends Firemen to Dangerous Job in East 15th Street Tenement.

SEVEN STILL UNCONSCIOUS

Property Damage Small, but Excitement Is Intense in Gas House District.

Thirty firemen were overcome by gas last night when the connections of the gas meters in the basement of the four story tenement in 500 East Fifteenth street, at Avenue A, were burned through by a fire that started in a pile of rubbish in a corner. Seven of the men were lying in Bellevue Hospital at midnight, unconscious and in a serious condition, while the twenty-three others who were overcome were able to return to duty after being attended by ambulance surgeons and by physicians at Bellevue.

The fire itself amounted to little and was quickly extinguished, although the huge columns of smoke that rolled from the doors and windows of the cellar got into nearby apartments and caused considerable excitement. Whole families in their nightclothes ran into the streets, speaking in the languages that are spoken by the inhabitants of that part of the East Side, and were calmed only when police reserves from several stations herded them together and forced them to return to their homes. Within half an hour after the second alarm had been turned in the fire was extinguished, but firemen, many of them desperately ill, still lay about the street and on the pavement.

The fire was discovered by Patrolman Fitzpatrick of the East Twenty-second street station, who turned in an alarm. Capt. William G. Walters led fifteen men from Engine Company 5 into the smoke filled cellar with lines of hose in an effort to locate the fire. They found it and were pouring water on it when one of the firemen saw a gas meter drop from its connections, hang precariously for an instant and then fall to the floor without the gas igniting. Two or three other meters followed in quick succession and then the gas began pouring from the broken pipes into the cellar. The fireman who had seen the first meter fall shouted a warning and the fifteen men tried to rush to the side-walk in safety, although even they were made very ill by the gas. The others, however, fell and were not able to get up. Chief Kenlon, getting a whiff of the gas from the street, sent other firemen into the cellar with orders to rescue their comrades.

Men went in without question, facing the danger of explosion, stumbling over the bodies of the men who had gone in with Capt. Walters, and one by one the firemen were carried to the street. Others eventually had to go in to rescue some of those who had tried to rescue the first lot.

The police sent in calls for ambulances and a crowd of curious and frightened on-lookers. The seven victims, who were taken to the hospital unconscious, are Capt. Walters, Lieut. James Murphy of Hook and Ladder Truck 28, Firemen Anthony Peronelli and Walter Hefferman of Engine 5, and Capt. Dennis McNamara, Michael O'Connor and James Donahue of Engine 16.

MOONEY LOSES FIGHT TO OBTAIN NEW TRIAL

Judge Says That Law Prevents His Reopening Case.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—Superior Judge Harold Luddenback to-day denied the application for a writ of auditum, which was a legal resource to get a new trial for Thomas J. Mooney, bomb convict, serving a life sentence in San Quentin Penitentiary.

In denying the application, Judge Luddenback said that if there had existed any condition by which a court could reopen the case and try the issue on its merits he would have done so, but under the law he was constrained from reopening the case.

Don't Miss The Herald's Automobile Exchange To-morrow!

If you want to sell your car—or buy a good used one—get your Want Ad in early to-day for Sunday's big issue. You get both QUALITY and QUANTITY of results from ALL Want Ads in

THE NEW YORK HERALD

TELEPHONE CHLSEA 4000

The best writing paper is WHITING PAPER—Ad.

Fleet in Baltic, Said to Be Plan of France

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., May 27.

THE French Ministry of Marine is studying a project for disrupting England's right to assume a naval dictatorship in the Baltic by sending a squadron either to the islands of Rugen or Stralsund or to Swinemunde, at the mouth of the Oder, according to parliamentary rumors here. Although the Ministry refuses to confirm these rumors, it is known that the project was discussed some time ago as an alternative to the occupation of the Ruhr Valley, to which the unhampered consent of Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain is still believed in political circles here to be a myth.

MORE TROOPS TO BE SENT TO IRELAND

Will Be Employed in Systematic 'Roundup' of Rebels, 'Times' Says.

NAVY TO AID ON COAST

Martial Law Talked Of and Chain of Blockhouses Throughout Country.

LONDON, May 28 (Saturday).—The Cabinet has decided to send large reinforcements to Ireland, and it is rumored that new measures are to be adopted against the republican forces in the south and west, according to an announcement by the London Times.

A large number of mobile troops, the newspaper says, are to be employed in a systematic "roundup of rebels" over large areas, but it adds, the details have not yet been settled, as, owing to the continuance of a state of emergency through the industrial troubles and the need of sending troops to Silesia, it is difficult to spare troops at present.

The reported decision of the Government to increase the troops in Ireland is the subject of various rumors. The newspaper versions of the situation differ considerably, the most striking story being that of the *Daily Sketch*, which says it supposed to raise the present force of 50,000 men in Ireland to 100,000.

Among the objects attributed to the Government by the *Daily Sketch* are the establishment of a chain of blockhouses along the coast, a system of blockhouses such as the late Field Marshal Kitchener adopted in South Africa, and wide military operations in combination with the navy around the coast to afford greater precautions against the entry of persons and goods.

The *Daily Mail* asserts that garrison troops abroad which can be spared are being brought home to reinforce the British in Ireland.

One version of the situation is that the augmentation of forces concerns special constables and Black and Tans, which may be followed by an increase in the troops. There is no confirmation of any of the rumors.

DUBLIN'S BIG FIRE AN ACT OF WARFARE

Ordered by Dail Eireann as Part of Fight for Freedom.

By the Associated Press.

DUBLIN, May 27.—The destruction of the Dublin Custom House was a military operation, ordered by the Dail Eireann, the statement made to-night by the *Irish Bulletin*. It describes the operation as a "complete success."

"At one moment a misunderstanding signal caused the premature cessation of work," says the *Bulletin* in telling how the building was burned, "but so exact was the discipline that the men were immediately recalled and the operation was completed, although hostilities had already begun and there was grave risk of capture or death to the whole party."

"British forces which reached the scene were engaged by Irish patriots and the building was burning both at the doors of the building and outside. There were casualties on both sides, but it is impossible to ascertain the exact number as yet. The burning of the Custom House reduces the most important branches of the British civil Government in Ireland to virtual impotence. It expresses regret over the destruction of the fine building, but states that the 'lives of 4,000,000 of our people are more sacred charge than any architectural masterpiece.'"

"During the occupation," adds the paper, "the Belgian army would, rightly, have seized the first opportunity to drive the German invaders from the public buildings used by him to house the machinery of his government, and if military requirements had demanded the army would have destroyed the buildings."

"So it is not conceivable that were an invader on British soil to occupy Somerset House, a building closely resembling the Dublin Custom House in size and

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MILLERAND GOT KING OF BRITAIN TO HALT BREAK OF ENTENTE

Lord Derby Used as Intermediary, Says French Paper Without Reserve.

LLOYD GEORGE WARNED

Monarch Said to Have Told Him to Modify Attitude on Silesia.

NEW INVITATION FOR U. S.

America Will Be Asked to Be Represented on Guarantees Committee.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 27.

The French Government shows no disposition to withdraw the troops of occupation from Duisburg, Ruhrort and Dusseldorf in the occupied region of Germany despite the British pressure to effect this. It is probable that in this question will be threshed out in the next meeting of the Allied Supreme Council, which may take place the latter part of next week.

The Reparations Commission will publish to-morrow the membership of the Committee on Guarantees, which, unless present plans are changed, will sit in Paris, but will have control of officers in Berlin.

The committee will include the assistant members of the Reparations Commission for Great Britain, France and Italy, and the United States will be asked to name a representative. Japan will have a member on the commission when her interests are affected, as will Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia when central European matters are up.

Millerand's Diplomacy.

It was President Millerand's diplomacy, rather than any tempestuous outbursts by Premier Briand, which secured Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain from his course in the Silesian dispute, Lord Derby, formerly British Ambassador to France, and King George, playing the intermediary roles, according to *Aux Ecoules*.

"Believing that the Franco-English alliance was indispensable to the peace of Europe, President Millerand addressed King George," it says. "To transmit his grievance to King George the President used Lord Derby, a sincere friend of France and who is able to reach the King's ear."

"Following Lord Derby's semi-official communication, the King summoned the Premier and addressed to him the following homily: "Under your Ministry, my dear Lloyd George, we have civil war in Ireland. In India, Egypt and Mesopotamia there are uprisings. Canada and Australia are showing the most disgusting signs of independence. To say nothing of the strikes which have paralyzed British industry. Between us, do you think this an opportune moment to excite France against us by disturbing speeches. England is really not in a position to prove arrogant toward any one, but what will become of us if our faithful ally since 1918 repudiates the treaties entered into?"

From Responsible Source.

Aux Ecoules says it has this information from an indisputable source. President Harding's conference with leaders and the American attitude toward the prospective use of German armaments continues to engross attention here, particularly since Senator Clifton's report on the budget problem as it was affected by the London settlement showed that France could not expect more than 2,000,000,000 francs this year for the agreement to apply to her deficit between receipts and expenses amounting to 34,000,000,000 francs.

Newspapers such as the *Temps* take a pessimistic view of the problem looming up this year. Admitting that M. Clifton may be right in saying that a solution of the problem is not impossible, the *Temps*, for example, says: "We can no longer blind ourselves to facts that a reduction of our credit will confront us with an effort which will threaten to exceed our forces, and in any case will submit those qualities of courage and energy we have shown in critical situations to a new test."

The *Temps* adds that unless the situation is studied and is handled with greatest care it will invite disastrous consequences for France.

Donner to Resign, Is Report.

Reports have been current here during the last few days that in the face of this situation Paul Donner, Minister of Finance, would resign, feeling that the task was too great. It is regarded as significant that these reports have not been denied.

"So it is not conceivable that were an invader on British soil to occupy Somerset House, a building closely resembling the Dublin Custom House in size and

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HARVEY, TOPPED IN SILK HAT, DRIVES FORD IN HYDE PARK, CREATING DIPLOMATIC STIR

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, London, May 27.

THERE is considerable conjecture in London whether or not the future Siamese Ambassador here will take the air on a fine white elephant or the Chinese Ambassador use a palanquin to brighten Piccadilly. All this has been caused by the fact that the American Ambassador, George Harvey, astonished the Court of St. James's by driving through Hyde Park in a Ford automobile, with his top hat inclined at a determined angle.

It is admitted here, however, that Ambassador Harvey is "entitled to his hobby, however quaint it may be," and the people are reassured by the newspapers, which say it is the custom for an American to take his Ford motor car off the hook with his hat. They warn their readers that the English are too "Ford conscious."

Ambassador Harvey seems, however, to have put the Ford automobile on an entirely new basis. One editorial writer says that since Ambassador Harvey is a good friend there need be no further nervous dodging around side streets on the part of other Ford owners.

GROVER BERGDOLL'S PROPERTY IS SEIZED

\$336,226 Belonging to Slackers Is Sequestered by U. S. on President's Order.

MUST RETURN TO GET IT

Mother's Funds Also Tied Up Until She Makes Satisfactory Detailed Report.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—Freedom and Philadelphia in Germany will cost Grover C. Bergdoll \$336,226.30. All he owns in the United States Government.

His property was seized to-day by Col. Thomas W. Miller, Alien Property Custodian, under the trading with the enemy act, at the personal direction of President Harding. The slacker now stands in the eyes of the Government an "enemy without rights of American citizenship."

To regain his property Bergdoll must return to the United States and prove his ownership. Even then Congress must act before it can be returned. But the minute the notorious slacker and deserter sets foot on American soil and applies for his property he will be subject to arrest and must then serve out his five year sentence as a deserter, with possibly more added because of his escape.

All property belonging to Mrs. Emma C. Bergdoll, mother of the slacker, as well as funds held in trust by her for Edwin C. Bergdoll, her other slacker son, now serving his term in Leavenworth, are also under the administration of the Alien Property Custodian.

Mrs. Bergdoll has five days in which to make a detailed report, separating the three estates, her own and those of her two sons, for whom she has held power of attorney ever since they became slackers. But should the mother refuse to comply she will be in contempt of court and will have to go to prison until she makes up her mind to obey.

Under the terms of the agreement, Mrs. Bergdoll is unable to touch one cent of her own wealth or that of her slacker sons.

When the separation is made to the satisfaction of the Alien Property Custodian she will then have her own property back and her power of attorney over Edwin Bergdoll's property will be restored to her.

G. C. Bergdoll can come back to the United States and serve a term in jail and claim his property and perhaps have it restored to him, or he can stay in Germany and work for a living, thereby breaking all precedents in his life to date.

In the meantime Mrs. Bergdoll must move from the Bergdoll "castle" in Wynnefield, which is the property of Grover, or pay rent to the United States Government.

A notice announcing the seizure of the property was posted on the house, but Mrs. Bergdoll immediately tore the notice from the door post and carried it into the house.

Following the formalities at the Bergdoll home, seizure notices were served upon all banks and trust companies having money, bonds, mortgages or any other collateral belonging to any of the Bergdolls in their custody.

SEIZURE MADE TO SHUT OFF BERGDOLL'S FUNDS

Action Taken at Direction of President Harding.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., May 27.

The seizure of the property belonging to G. C. Bergdoll followed the decision by the authorities that it should be made as difficult as possible for him to get along without funds from home.

To accomplish this, Alien Property Custodian Miller, after a conference with President Harding and Attorney-General Daugherty, obtained from the State Department an amendment of the general war trade license under date of May 23 giving authority for the seizure of the property, the value of which is understood in Washington to be just short of \$1,000,000.

President Harding declined to comment on the seizure when he learned the step had been taken, but he indicated it came as no surprise. The officials have been preparing for weeks for the seizure as perhaps the only recourse they have against the draft dodger.

Alien Property Custodian Miller just before going to Philadelphia, where Bergdoll's property is located, said the action was being taken at the personal direction of the President and in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney-General.

WHEN you think of Country Boarders think of The Herald's Want Ads. You will find a lot of attractive places advertised there. Place your Want Ad now.—Ad.

BENSON AGREES ON STRIKE COMPROMISE

Ratification of Terms by Local Unions Will End Marine Embargo.

EFFECTIVE FOR ONE YEAR

President and Secretary Davis Shared in Efforts at Settlement.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Washington, D. C., May 27.

Admiral William S. Benson, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, reached an agreement on wages and working conditions to-night at a conference with representatives of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association. The terms of the agreement will be submitted to the various local unions of the engineers' association next Sunday for ratification, and after that time probably will end the marine strike so far as the vessels controlled by the Shipping Board are concerned.

Secretary of Labor Davis was also present at the conference, which was held after the American Steamship Owners Association had announced that its members would agree to no compromise whatever and after Chairman Benson had discussed the situation with President Harding for several hours. It is understood that if the terms are accepted by the engineers' local unions, the agreement will be signed at once, to remain in effect for one year. No indication of their provisions was made public.

Until the announcement to-night the